guished the lamp. The remaining scene of midnight horror was passed in the dark. Benixen left the room in search of a candle-when he came in he found Paul lying dead on the floor. The ruthans had strangled him by means of a scarf. He had made but a feeble resistance, being paralized with fear-only he had passed his hand between his neck and the scarf, and cried out. "Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, spare me! Give me but time to make my peace with God!"-Go, make it with the Devil!" exclaimed one of the inhuman monsters, as he stopped the breath or his victim. Immediately after this murder,

the Empress and Grand Duke quarrelled about their respective rights, before Death had spread its freez ing coldness over the monarch's corpse! The Empress wished to. act the part of Catharine II. over again, and insisted, that since she had been crowned, allegiance was due to her alone. At length Pahlen hurried off Alexander to receive the oaths of fidelity from the Grand D gnituries of the empire; and the Empress Mother was persuaded to give up her pretensions in favour of her son. In the interim, the report was circulated that Paul had suddenly died of an apop exy. Eve , (but this is "hypocrisy to the very Devil,") even they caused his body to be opened, to ascertain the cause of his death! Paul was exposed fifteen days on a bed of state, and at length, he was entomb'd with his fathers, with the "poorp and glotious cir. cumstance" usual on such occasions. -I have only one fact to add to ad these soul-harrowing details:-not one of the Emperor's assassins has suffered the punishment due to traitors, and the Sejanus, who instigated the murder, lives in case and affluence!

If any one reflects on these speaking facts, and afterwards can envy the beast of heraidry and the nomp of power," he little knows how hap py is his lot, compared to that of the fortunate wreten, whose situation he sighs after:

"Oh! is he knew the weight of splendid chains.

«How light the balance of his humbler pains."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 31.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's MICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. THOMAS DASHIELL. For Calvert. RICHARD GRAHAME,

Dr. JOHN DARE, Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLEARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Kent. CAPT. NATHL. COMEGES.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Baltard, John Waters. Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. Brown,

J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

For the Md. Gazette.

To the Federalists of Maryland. The period designated by the Constitution for the election of the Senate of Maryland, is now rapidly approaching. It is but three months distant, and we should be gratified to see a general disposition manifested on the part of the federalists to prepare for so important an event. The federalists of Prince-George's, Calvert, Montgomery, Allegany and Somerset, have already evinced that they are not unmindful of the allimportant duties which they are required to perform-they have nominated their candidates, and have given a solemn pledge to their political brethren throughout the state, that they will faithfully endeavour to secure their election. Let then the same zeal, and the same devotion to the principles and policy of federalism be manifested in the other counties, and we shall not despair of the Republic. Let early nominations be every where made. Federalism has nothing to fear from investigation, it seeks no concealment, its character and its principles are too pure to suffer any violation from the strictes' scrutiny. It invites examination, and it challenges a comparison with the boasted attributes of democracy.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary importance; upon the result of it depends the political character of the state for five years, certainly, and perhaps, for ever. Can the federalists of Maryland then be insensible to this consideration? Can they for a moment entertain the idea of surrendering into the hands of their adversaries, the government and the destiny of the state; of entrusting them with a power so immense, and which woful experience has taught them, will be so sailly abused? Let them listen no longer to the syren song of conciliation and the right hand of fellowship, it is intended to full it order to destroy-there is nothing congenial between frd: ralism and deniocracy-they cannot unite-to use the language of Johnson, "you might as well attempt to mix oil and vinegar; or in the language of the chemist, to amaigamate hetereoge-

neous particles."

Patriotism, consistency, fid lity and justice, all require, that a firm, united and vigorous opposition should be made on the part of the federalists of Mary and at the ensuing senatorial election. Can they, sensible as they must be of the evils of democracy, can they, devoted as they always have been to the best interests of their country, gan they, when these evils appear again to threaten us, tamely look on and make no efforts to counteract them? Patrietism forbids it. Can the 'e. derailsts of Maryland consistently with their professions so often reitersted, cease to oppose the wild, visionary, disorganizing schemes of democracy? Consistency forb as it. Can the f d raties of Maryland re sounce their faith, can they consent to surrender those principles which Washington bequiathed them, and meanly skulk, as thet are required to do, in the rear of democracy?-Fidelity forbids it. Cin any is diraist or daryland, be so meensible to he claims or justice as to neglect or refuse to co operate with his political brethren throughout the state, in promoting the success of that cause, which his judgment and his conscience approve as the best, and which he has so often piedged himself to suppor? Justice forb ds it. Let then every federalist prepare to do his duty! let an opposition be made in every county in the State? It will be neither useless nor unavailing even in those counties where the democratic majorities are acknowledged to be triumphant. -It will tend to shew that federalists, in every part of the state have a sacred regard for their principles; it will animate their political brethren in other counties; it will add strength to the common cause; it will produce discussion, and discussion will develop the principles of federalism; and the more they are developed the more will they he disseminated. It federalists in democratic counties cannot command success, they may do more, they

may deserve it. The demo ratic Editors boast that their party is in motion from the summits of Allegany to the plains of Worcester. Can federalists then remain animoved? While their adversaries are ever vigilant. active, zealous and enterprizing, will they continue inert, surine, and listless? Or will they not rather rise in the majesty of their strength, confiding in the goodness of their cause, and going forth fearlessly to the combat, resolve that no exertions shall be omitted, and no zeal shall be wanted, to insure success at the ensuing contest? Yes, such is the course which it behoves federalists to pursue, and whatever may be their duty, let them manifest to the world, will also be their de-

"Federalism expects every man to do his duty."

[Translated from the German.] SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. CHAPTER 16.

The mode of living at the castle from this day forward, took an entirely different shope. The two friendly exalted beings, Folko and Gabriela, remained almost always within their chambers, and when they appeared abroad, it was in silent, distant dignity; whilst Biorn and Sintram observed a low & humble deference. Nevertheless lord Biorn could not bear the idea of their leaving him. Folko once happened to mention it, when something like a tear appeared in the old man's eye, whilst he inclined his head, and observed -"Do as you choose-but I think the day after shall number me amongst the dead."

They therefore remained together, for the storm and the sea continued to rage with such increased violence that every thought of returning to Normandy was necessarily given up. Te oldest inhabi tants did not recollect an autumn hoisterous as the present; the Clergy examined all their old runick books, the scalders ruminated the oldest lays and traditions, but no where did they find recorded the like.

Biorn and Sintram braved the inpetuousity of the weather. Durng the few hours that Folko and Gabriela appeared below, the two Norwegians were always at home, end ready to attend them respectfully, but the remaining part of the lay, and sometimes the whole night through, they pursued the bear and wolf in mountain steeps and forests. In the mean while Folko exerted

every pleasing power of his ound, every endearing charm of his grace ful attention, to make Gabriela forget the wild seat she inhabited, and the numb Norwegian winter which had already made its appearance, and threatened to draw, for several months together, an icy wall around hem. Sometimes he to d her blooming tales, then he played a pleasing air upos the lute, woilst Gabriela, and her ladies, performed the graceful dance, then again relinquishing the instrument to one of the attend. ing fair, he would mingle in the dance, and thus he knew in ever varying manner, to show regard and to e to his lady. At other times he would call his men together, in the vast hall of the castle there to display their strength and skill in mock-fight, and Gabriela award d the precious prize to the victor .-Not seldom he himself would enter the ranks of the contending, but only to stand on the defensive nor to its n the pre-eminence over any. The Norw-gizhs, who looked or, compared him Triquently, to their demissed. Baldur, who suffered the noles and arrows of the giants to be pointed and hurled at him, conscious of his own impenetrability and divine nature.

After one of these chivalrous exercises, it happened that Rolf scappid up to the noble Baron, called him aside with deep reverential submission, and whispered to him-"They call you the beautiful, mightv Ba'dur, and truly they call you by your right name; but beware! even the mighty Laldur fell. Take heed, bewer. !

Folko looked at him with a to-

nishment. "It is not," continued the old man, "that I know of any secret snare that is laid for you, or that I have even the most distant foreboding of the like, (god preserve each Norman from such fears.)-Bur when you stand before me in all your transcendent glory & splendour, the idea of the fugacity of all earthly things throngs in apon my mind, and I can not help again exclaiming; Beware, oh beware, Noble Sit! Even the proudest glory

is doomed to perish.' "These are good and pious thoughts, replied the friendly Folke, I'll take them deeply to heart, my good old Father."

From this time our Rolf was fre quently with Folko and Gabriela, and formed a kind of connecting link between the two very opposite establishments of the casile. He could not leave off loving Sintram, but to 'all ow him in the will chose. through the raging of storm and rain, was now beyond his strength.

Bright winter had at last made nis appearance in all his majesty.-This, of course, made the return of the strangers to their home impossible; and the spell-roused storm was hushed.

In frosty splendour shone the white plain and hill; and frequently Folko conducted his pelt-ciad lady. in the light sledge, o'er the frozen lakes and streams, whilst dazzling skates winged his feet. On the other hand, Biorn and Sintram pursued the bear with redoubled vigour.

About this time, when christmas was approaching, and Sintrum tried in the wildest toil of the chace to stun the horror of his approaching dreams-Folko and Gabriela stood one evening, on one of the massy balconies of the aged building. It was a clear winter eve, the snowcovered landscape reflected the mild rosy tints of the setting sun, and from beneath their feet rose up to them the sound of heroick-songs, to the measured accompaniment of the mighty hammer. Soon the singers and the working hammers were hushed in the armory, and the Baron and his wife heard the following conversation, the without ny of the states required, that the extent been a departure from that limit

being able to discover those that carried it on:

"Who is the most daring champion of all that descend from Norman Fathers?"

"Tis Folko of Montfaucon." "Weil answered; but tell me, is there ought from which the noble Baron turns."

"There is. But we in Norway. carry it on easily and with joy. is the winter chace of the nightly bear, down the icy precipice, over the endless snow-clad-plain."

"It is even so. He, that knows not how to buckle to his feet, our snow-shoes nor to move upon them swiftly now to the right, then to the left, may be a mighty knight in all other respects, but from our mountains, our chaces, he would do better to keep aloof, and dwell in lovely lady's chambers.

They heard the joyous laugh of the speakers, who now resumed their work.

Folko stood pensive. There was another glow, besides that reflected from the sky, on his cheek Ga briefa stood musing for a while; then she embraced her knight, and said, "Doest thou not intend to join the bear-chace to morrow; and to bring to thy lady the prize of thy pur-

The Baron consented with a smile of pleasure, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dance and

The Congress frigate has arrived at Nortolk in 44 days from Rio-Janeiro.

Report, relative to Appropriations of Public Lands for the purposes of Education: made to the Senate of Maryland, Jan. 30, 1820.

The committee to whom was referred so ich of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, beg

believing education, and a general diffusion or knowledge, in a government constituted fike ours, to be of great importance, sid that in proportion as the structure of a overnaent gives weight to public opinion, t is essential that public opinion should be Your committee consider on entichted." government as emiliatically a government of opinion. A general diffusion of knowedge, which is essential to its right admin stiction, cannot be effected, unless the people are educated. No nigh degree o civiization, of moral power and dignity, as of intellectual excellence; no superiors in science, in literature, or in liberal and useularts, which consumes the noblest na tio as supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The es tablishment of literary institutions, then of all grades, from the common school, up to the insiversity, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people Your committee are well aware of the

difficulty, in the present embarranced state of our pecuniary concerns, of providing he means of making education general large appropriations out of the public treasury, for this purpose, all important as it is cannot be expected. They deem it there for e their duty to recall to your notice a re-port and certain resolutions, presented to the senate at the last session by a commit tee of a like nature with the present, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The obcet of those resolutions was to call the attention of congress, and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a busin, from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new One thirty sixch part of all the states and territories, except Kentucky,) whose waters fail into the Allosissi pi and the Gulph of Mexico, has been appropriated by con gress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, whereve the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools, and other large appro priations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade Your committee are of opinion, that the states for

from them, has been doubted, your com mittee have decined it proper to take a cur-sory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.
Before the war of the revolution, and indeed for some years after it, several of the states possessed, within their nominal lim-its, extensive tracts of waste, and unsettled lands. These states were all, at that epoch. regal, and not proprietary provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of officers, whose authority been prescribed or assented to by crown, was in the habit of granting those lands. The right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other. They might there fore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question arose soon after the declara-tion of independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated.

However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the property and jurisdiction of the soil were property and jurisdiction of the soil weter acquired by the common sword, purse and blood, of all the states, united in a common effort. Justice, therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the value of the states of the cant lands should be sold to defray the exenses incurred in the contest, by which

and ultimate population of the scient states, should not be so dispropositions as they would be if their nominal limb should be retained.

This state, as early as the 3th October 1778.

This state, as early as the 31th Getale 1776, expressed its decided opinion, in relation to the vacant lands, by an unanimous resolution of the convention, which friend our constitution and form of gotenness in the following words, viz. "Resolution and mously, That it is the opinion of he convention, that the very extensive. unanimously, That it is the opinion of his convention, that the very extensive the of the state of Virginia to the back limb hath no foundation in justice; and the title same, or any like claim is admitted by treedom of the smaller states and the time of America may be thereby present ties of America may be thereby greatly a dangered; this convertion being fru persuaded, that, if the dominion over the persuaded, that, if the dominion over the lands should be established by the big and treasure of the United States, and lands ought to be considered as a command to be not colled out at proper time. into convenient, free, and independent vernments."

in the years 1777 and 1779, the gener the years 1777 and 1775, the general assembly, by resolves, and instructions a their delegates in congress, expressed by sentiments in support of their claim to participation in these lands, in still strong language, and declined according to the content of the zensal of the content of the zensal of the sense claiming them exclusively to the states claiming them exclusively to the states chaiming them exclusively to the states. They continue to decline, on the same grounds, until life. when to prevent the injurious impresses that dissention existed among the states casioned by the returnal of Mary and loss the confederation. They authorized their legates in congress to subscribe the anile. protesting, however, at the same time, protesting, however, at the same time, gain t the inference, (which mich other wise have been drawn.) that Markland w relinquished its claim to a participation he western lands.

Most of the other states contended, on i milar grounds with those taken by Min land, for a participation in those lands. By the treaty of peace in 183, Gran Britain relinquished seto the United Site all claim to government property, and the orial rights of the same, and every pur

The instice and sound policy of redig the unsettled lands, urged with great ea nestness and force by those states, whire had united in conquering them from Gna Britain, strengthened by the surrence, a the part of Great Britain, of her right of property and jurisdiction to the U sus collectively and aided a preven, by there vated and parrio ic spirit of disinteresel ness and conciliation, which then animal requirite impression upon the states, who each of them, with the except notices gia, made cessions of their respectivelis within a few years after the peace. The states were Massachusetts, Connector New York, Virg nia, North Careline a South Carolina, the charters of whit with the exception of New York ere et westwardly to the South Secondar Ocean. This circumstance gale to Ms chusetts and Connecticut a joint da with Virginia, to such parts of which then called the North Western Tertin as came within the breadth of their spective charters. The rest of that ten tory lay with n the limits of the chired Virginia. New York, indeed had annote nive claim to a part of it. Ce sions, here from all these states, at length compat the fitle of the U. States, and placed the yond all controversy

he state of North Carolina cedel claim to the territory which now consist the state of Tennessee.

Georgia, (whose charter also estend westwardly to the Pacific Ocean, length, in 1802, ceded the territors, which now constitutes the state of Mississipin Alahama, except a small part on the set side of them, which was acquired undustreaty coding Louisiana. The condend that crossion were that the United by that cossion were, that the United to should pay one million two hundred to sand dollars to Georgia, and extinguis Indian title within the limits, which she

The United States have, in this mun acquired an indisputable title to all these lic lands east of the Mississippi.
All the territory west of the Mississ together with the southern extremitods states of El-seissippi and Alabama, sur chated of France for fifteen millions of least This sum, as well as the summer of for the purchase of the Indian feltal public lands, was paid out of the trens. the United States

So far therefore as acquisition of the lands has been made by purchase, it heen at the common expense to first has been made by war, it has been been been been been been been by common force-and so far as it has made by cessions from individual ste has been upon the ground, express a lated in most of the acts or deeds of the that the lands should be seconsiders. unat the lands should be seconsiders, use the words of the act passed for Mappose by the state which made the session, sas a common fund, for these benefit of such of the states as harried or shall become, members of the common federal alliance of said state. whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of conlion or federal alliance of said state. grees, not as a matter of favour, but of jus-tice. That this may more fully appear, es pecially as the right of those to an equal ling to their usual respective propo the general charge and expending participation, with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived

for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatsoever. In whatever point of view therein public lands are considered, whell a quired by purchase, conquest or they are emphatically the common of the Union. They could to entire they are emphatically the common and of the Union. They ought to entry fore, to the common use and here's the states, in just proportions, and he appropriated to the use and here's particular state or states, to the estimate others, without infringement the others, without infringement principles, upon which cessions were expressly made, and a violated spirit of our national compact, as the principles of justice and sound the principles of justice and sound and the principles of justice and sound the principles of justice and so So far as these lands have been with the proceeds been received into the

treasury, all the states have derived proportionate benefit from threather they have been appropriated for particle defence, there is no ground for the for the defence of every part of their is a common concern:—So far, is a safe a proceed to the safe and included the safe and in as the proceeds have been applied al, and not to state purposes, alter expenditure may have been local, the of the general government his bet nantto the principles and spirit six ral Constitution. But so far as and spirit six ral constitution. tions have been made, in favour of or states, to the exclusion of there the appropriations would have bed

waren impartiri just en. so Besential

peace, harmony, and stability of the imperiously prescribes.
Your committee then proceed to it whether the acts of congress, in relat appropriations, of public lauds, have conformable to the dictates of imparti

By the laws relating to the surv part of them has been pererved and part of them has been reserved and priated in perpetuity for the supprocommon schools; The public land laid off into townships, six miles s by lines running with the cardinal p these townships are then divided thirty-six sections, each a mile square containing 640 acres, which are designed. by numbers Section No 16, who always a central section, has invabere appropriated, and provision hamade by law for the like appropriation made by law for the like appropriate future surveys.) for the support of gen schools in each township.

In Tennessee, in addition to the priation of a section in each towns common schools 200,000 acres have

ssigned for the endowment of colleg academies. Large appropriations haben made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois sissippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Mi Dlichigan, and the North Western for the erection and maintens seminaries of learning of a ligher than common schools. Your com have not had an opportunity of ascing the exact amount of those app ons, but from such examination s ave been able to make, it is believe monon schools, than in Tennessee. esee, in Seybert's Statistical Ani thich are equal to 25,000,000 acres. th part of this number of acres, wh schools, is 711,111. The appropriat colleges and academies in that state bove stated, 20",000 being somethi than two 7ths of the common school ions in the other states and territories minaries of a higher grade, do not am more than two 1 oths or one 5th of the priations for common schools You tee think they will not be far fo

truth in estimating them at that prop The states and territories east of the sissippi, which have had approprimide in their favour for the support ary institutions: that is to say, Ohio rary mendions; that is to say, One ma, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, gan, and the North Western Territo es imated, in Seybert's Statistical 2 contain of unsold

200,000,00 lands. Of lands sold. o which add Tennes-25,600,00

And the aggregate number of acres in trose states and territories 237,257,12 will be

One 6th part of that ag-gregate number, be-ing the amount of appropriation for com-mon schools, is Add one 5th part of the common school appropriation as the approriation for Colleges and Academies,

1,318,317

7,909,90

5,535,55

1,111,11

And the aggregate numberofacres appropriated for the purposes of education in Thio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, A-labama, Michigan, & the North Western Territory, will be At \$2 per acre, which is

less, according to Sey-bert's Statistical Anprice of all the public lands, which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be

eybert estimates the lands purchased of France by the United States in 1803, at 200,000,000 the survey and sales of lands in Louisiana, ssouri and Arkan saw, appropriations of land for the purposes land for the purpose of education have been made after the ame ratio, as in the new states and territories on the east of the Mison the east of the Mississippi, and it is presumed thesame policy will be adhered to in relation to the whole of the public lands on the west of that river. On that supposition the appropriations for commonschools, that

s, one 36th part of d for Colleges and part of the appropriafor

nd the aggregate number of acres will be \$2 per acre, the a-mount in money will

the aggregate number of acres appropri-ated for the support of literary institutions on the east side of the Mississippi, dd the aggregate number of acres, which if the system heretofore owed, should be (as it ought to be) ad-hered to, will ultimate-

y be appropriated to literary purposes on the west of the Missis-

nd the total of literary appropriation in the new states and territo-ries will be 14,576,569 \$2 per acre, the ill be ant in money

\$29,153,13

6,666,66